



FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1901.

If DOUBT and confusion about affairs in China be as great in that country as they are here, the people thereof must be in a deplorable condition, and don't know what to do or where to look for relief from the appalling dangers that threaten them on all sides. They have no government of their own to rely upon and are slaughtered, outraged and robbed indiscriminately by their own soldiers, by those of the Boxers and by those of the invading army of allies, and don't know where to turn or where to seek safety; that is, if the accounts from their country be true, and even the allied army there is at odds; and each of its different components is carrying on hostilities and peace negotiations on its own hook. And all this, it must never be forgotten, is said to be in the interest of Christianity, and because the Chinese resented an attack on the defenses of their capital city.

THE fact that nearly all the U. S. Senators from the South voted yesterday for the resolution to retire with the rank and pay of a brigadier general, the man who claimed the reward for the arrest of President Davis and who originated the slander about his wearing woman's clothing, proves that the old ex Confederate alluded to in the Gazette's Washington letter of yesterday, was right, when he said their knowledge of these facts would probably induce many Congressmen from the South to support it—no different are they from their predecessors. The change that has taken place in the character of Southern people since the war (that was made upon them, has never been equaled in the history of any nation.

It is doubtful if any body, outside of his own family, regrets the defeat of Senator Chandler's election. Certainly none of his colleagues does, and if any other man does, he has effectually concealed his feelings from the public. When Mr. Chandler penned his famous dispatch to Mr. Hayes, on the night of the election, "You have 185 votes and are elected," he established his character in the minds of all just and reputable citizens of the country, and from that time to the present, he has done nothing that tends in the remotest degree to disestablish it.

THE appeal of the Filipinos, read in the U. S. Senate yesterday, for the freedom and liberty they supposed would be granted them as their reward for assisting this country in the Spanish war, states that their people may continue to be slaughtered, as they have been, but that for every one killed, ten will rise to take his place, and that with them the war is either for success or extermination. The latter will necessitate the expenditure of billions of money—and none but a self-interested imperialist believe that the game is worth the candle.

THE Cuban constitutional convention, composed in the large part of negroes, has declared in favor of unrestricted suffrage. Its members are like the men in this country who advocated the Spanish war for "Free Cuba"; they have eyes, but see not, and don't know what they are doing, and are pursuing a course that must lead to their country's and to their own injury. The Spaniards, after four hundred years' experience with Cubans, knew a great deal more about them than the Americans do.

THE republican administration did agree to take the remains of dead Confederates who died in Washington away from those of the negroes and teamsters alongside of whom they were buried, and to reinter them by themselves in one spot in the federal cemetery at Arlington, but it refuses to disinter and send them to Richmond to be buried with their comrades in the Confederate cemetery there. And they will have to remain where they are until their survivors raise the required money for their removal.

CHANDLER DEFEATED.—In the caucus of the republican members of the New Hampshire legislature last night Judge H. E. Burham defeated Senator William E. Chandler for nomination for United States Senator, receiving 198 votes to 47 for Chandler. And now Senator Clarke, of Montana, gets his renomination. Mr. Chandler, having been elected to the republican national convention of 1888, was made secretary of the national committee, which position he also filled in the campaign of 1872. After the campaign of 1876 he took a prominent part in the contest over the disputed southern electoral votes, and subsequently violently assailed President Hayes for his South Carolina and Louisiana policy. He was also a prominent witness in the famous oyster dispatch inquiry in 1878 and 1879.

Mrs. John W. Mackay has contributed \$4,000 to prevent the sale of St. Joseph's Church for English and American Catholics, in Paris, which had been seized by the French government for unpaid taxes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.) Washington, January 11. A delegation from Alexandria was at the Capitol this morning in the interests of the Memorial Bridge project. The House committee on commerce will grant a hearing in the matter on next Tuesday. Among those who were present this morning soliciting the hearing were Messrs. James E. Clements, Frank Hume, W. C. Wibirt and George R. Hill.

Secretary Cortelyou announces that the President's condition is steadily improving. He is now able to sit up part of the time.

Ex-Secretary Carlisle sat beside the Attorney General in the Supreme Court today when the latter arose to continue his presentation of the government's side of the Porto Rican case, and occasionally glanced over a pile of papers which he had before him. The Attorney General upheld the President in the action toward Porto Rico and said that the people of the United States had been so accustomed to the boundaries of the United States as they were a generation ago, that it required a great wrench to lift them from the old rut of their thinking. "We forget," he said, "that the boundaries of the United States now extend into the Arctic circle, to the islands of both the Atlantic and the Pacific and into Polynesia. We should not allow the old, restricted views to hold us down now, we who have expanded to embrace in our sovereignty the islands of the distant seas. Those were the views of our fathers, but they could not penetrate, with their sight, the great things that were in store for the infant country for which they were legislating. The government's advocate held that since opposing counsel insisted that a uniform revenue law should be put in force in all the territory of the United States they ought to know that it was impossible to put an iron-clad rule into effect in all these possessions, many thousands of miles apart and inhabited by various races of people. "They claim," said he, "that the President should have acted according to every word and letter of the constitution in the case of Porto Rico, but if so, then, he ought to have put into effect all the internal revenue laws, and the customs laws, and every inhabitant of Porto Rico should be under the necessity of complying with every provision of the revenue laws and the war taxes." The Attorney General closed his argument at 12:50 and Hon. J. G. Carlisle began. Mr. Carlisle read extracts from the proclamations of Generals Miles and Wilson at Ponce, Porto Rico, upon the occupation by the United States, and insisted that it was intended at the start that the island should be therefor a territory of the United States. "It was not a peaceful transfer," he said, "but an acknowledgment by a sovereign power that the United States had invaded and conquered a part of its territory during a state of war."

Differences between this government and Venezuela on the asphalt question still exist. According to a statement authoritatively made this morning at the State department Venezuela refuses to leave the matter entirely to the court and exhibits a disposition to interfere executively. This government continues to remonstrate against such executive interference.

Several employees of the White House have just recovered from a severe epidemic of sore eyes and the cause of the disease, which has been for months a mystery to the victims and their physicians, has been discovered. As a result of the discovery the great brass door knobs at the main entrance of the executive mansion have been covered with buckskin. The brass knobs were the cause of all the trouble. Fine particles of metal rubbed off on the hands of the men who opened and closed the doors for visitors, and then were transferred to the faces and eyes of the victims. The "Door Knob Eyes" suffered by the White House employees is exactly similar to the ailment that attacks motemen from time to time who carelessly abandon the use of a glove.

Senator Pettigrew said today: "I have the nomination of Justice Harlan's son hung up and I propose to keep it hung up or force a recall on it. I only wish I could have held up young McKenna's appointment who was made a major in preference to many others who had precedence. I oppose Harlan's appointment because it is indecent, indecent for the President to appoint one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court while they are engaged with a case which involves the approval or rejection of a Presidential policy."

Several representatives of foreign governments including those of France and Japan called at the State department this morning. They were informed that the press accounts of the withdrawal by this government of the proposed treaty to settle boundary and commercial treaty questions outside of Pekin were correct. The State department is inclined to doubt the reported signing of the agreement by the Chinese envoys. No word has been received to this effect from Minister Conger and acting Secretary Hill believes that Conger would certainly have notified the department of such action.

It was authoritatively announced this morning that General Miles has not as yet prepared any reply to Gen. Alger's recent attack and that he will not do so in any event until after the publication of Gen. Alger's book in its entirety. Gen. Miles's friends are very averse to his taking up the cudgel in his own defense at this time and it is the belief of many that he will be prevailed upon to keep silent until his retirement, when he could, without hurting his professional career, exploit the whole matter in the shape of a book of memories.

Secretary Root admits frankly that the prospects of recruiting an army of 100,000 men as provided in the pending army bill are dubious. Recruits to maintain the normal strength of the regulars are becoming more scarce each day and, as he says, the abolishing of the canton does not make the solution easier. No attempt to provide for the emergency is being made and none will be until final action shall be taken on the army bill.

The House committee on naval affairs today gave a hearing to those interests which favor the establishment of a fleet of submarine boats of the Holland type. Frank T. Cable, captain of the Holland, and C. E. Creedy, attorney for the Holland Company, pointed out the great benefits to be derived from the use of boats of the Holland type. Rear Admiral Hittchcock spoke in a similar strain. His colleagues on the naval board of construction do not agree with

him, he said, but he held to his views on the subject. The dance of Miss Mary Condit-Smith, whose engagement has now been formally announced is Lieut. Richard Stewart Hooker, U. S. Marine Corps, grandson of Senator and Mrs. Wm. M. Stuart, and now stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard. Young Hooker is only 23 years old. He is 6 feet 3 inches in height and the limit in the Marine Corps being 6 feet 3 inches, he was obliged to stoop when taking the physical examination. The officials noticed this, but Hooker was such a splendid specimen of manhood that they admitted him anyhow.

The friends of Representative Swanson, who is sick, say those who oppose his nomination for Governor are attempting to make a fuss because he has written, to some people in his State, letters in which he states he will not forget his supporters; but they say that in doing so he has only done what all candidates do when they talk, and that he is only franker than some of the others and puts himself on record.

The brief of W. Wickham Smith, of New York, attorney for George W. Crossman in the Hawaiian constitutional case, which is to be argued before the Supreme Court of the United States after the conclusion of the Porto Rican cases states that the action was brought because of the imposition of duties on whisky, brandy and jam brought to the port of New York from the Hawaiian Islands after the joint resolution of annexation of July 7, 1898. The protest of the importer against the collection of duties on the goods holds that the islands of the Hawaiian group became a part of the United States with that resolution, and that the words of the resolution reading "until that legislation shall be enacted extending the U. S. customs laws and regulations to the Hawaiian Islands, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian Islands with the United States and other countries shall remain unchanged" are unconstitutional and void as being in conflict with the provision of that portion of the constitution that reads, "All duties, imports and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." In addition to this claim, counsel for the plaintiff holds that the imposition of duties upon the goods was unconstitutional as provided by that instrument that "no tax or duty shall be laid on any articles exported from any State."

The board that was appointed to report upon the expediency of transferring the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., to some point near Charleston, has recommended that the site selected be upon the west bank of the Cooper river, about 6 miles above the Charleston custom house, and that the price, \$200 per acre, be paid.

A. M. Lott, Capt. A. Butts, Corporal Tanner, Major Patrick O'Brien, Frank Hume, J. E. Clements, W. C. Wibirt, A. B. Graham, James McConner of Alexandria county and this city, and Messrs. G. R. Hill, C. C. Carlisle and L. C. Bailey of Alexandria county, were in the Capitol today in the interest of the bill for a bridge across the Potomac at Arlington, some of the members of the House told them they would try to induce the committee to whom the bill has been referred to give them a hearing next Tuesday, when they will be supplemented by a delegation of the G. A. R. consisting of General S. S. Burdett and Messrs. Wilson of Brooklyn and Butts of New York. The Senate committee on the District of Columbia, at the request of Senator Martin of Virginia, today began to consider a bill in favor of the bill next Wednesday afternoon. Some of the Virginia delegation in the House are opposed to allowing the Secretary of War to select the states that are to adorn the proposed memorial bridge, and say there must be a fair division between the Northern and Southern states. The friends of the bill don't hope for its passage now, but are trying to have an amendment made to one of the regular appropriation bills, providing for a sum sufficient to commence the bridge.

Mr. Cuyler will offer an amendment to the river and harbor bill providing for the improvement of New River in Virginia. Representative Sulzer has given up his quest of the Boer flag with which his desk was decorated at the recent convention here but which he surreptitiously carried away. In the Senate today Mr. Daniel introduced a bill to give a pension of \$30 a month to Mrs. R. A. Bradshaw of Nelson county, Va., widow of a soldier of the war of 1812.

The Senate District of Columbia committee today reported favorably on the bill to buy the Aqueduct Island near Georgetown, and pay for it \$125,000.

Stocks strong, wheat and corn unchanged, cotton weak and lower, were the quotations at the brokers' office here today.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

It has been finally decided to establish the new naval station at Charleston, S. C.

The naval appropriation bill, carrying about \$76,000,000, has been finished, except for the provision regarding submarine boats.

A rumor was circulated in Baltimore yesterday that the Baltimore Steam Packet Company (Bay Line) had been purchased by the Southern Railway Company.

The Filipino representatives in Europe have disagreed. Aguinaldo refuses to give up his post in Paris to Dr. Apaciblo and go to Hong Kong, as ordered by Aguinaldo.

Rear Admiral Thomas S. Phelps, of Washington, died in a New York Hospital last night of pneumonia. He was taken to the hospital only Wednesday from the hotel where he was stopping. He had gone to New York to be with Mrs. Phelps, who has been sick at the New York Hospital for the past three weeks.

Major Nat Burbank, of the New Orleans Piousness, widely known as a dramatic critic and as the author of the humorous column of that paper, died suddenly in a street car in New Orleans yesterday. He went to that city with the northern army during the Civil War, and had been associated with the Piousness for many years.

The President has withdrawn the proposition to the European powers to transfer negotiations of the questions of indemnity and revision of commercial treaties to some other place than Pekin. Paris advises state that the Chinese envoys have signed the joint note of the powers. Nothing confirmatory of this report has as yet been received from Minister Conger. From Chinese sources comes a report that 85,000 Chinese troops are being drilled and put upon a war footing at Siang Fu.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVITIES.

A New York afternoon paper booms Bishop Potter for Mayor. The paper announces that a movement is on foot among prominent republicans to induce the bishop to allow his name to be used at the next municipal election.

William L. Trenholm, the financier, died today at his home in New York, of pneumonia, following an attack of grip. Mr. Trenholm was Comptroller of the Currency in the first Cleveland administration. Mr. Trenholm was born in Charleston, S. C., in 1836. He served throughout the war as an officer in the Confederate army. His father was Secretary of the Treasury in Jefferson Davis's cabinet.

The Markets. Georgetown, Jan. 11.—Wheat 70 1/2.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Rev. W. A. Fishman, of Prince George county, was shot by pothunters yesterday who were trespassing on his farm.

In Richmond this morning the examination for license to practice law in the State was held in the Court of Appeals. Judge Harrison conducted the examination.

Governor Tyler is in favor of an American Exposition, to be held in 1901, to commemorate the centennial anniversary of the founding of the settlement of Jamestown.

Mr. James C. Dickinson, a prominent citizen of upper Caroline county, died of paralysis yesterday at his home, Woodlawn, near Frederickburg. He leaves a wife and seven children.

The Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works yesterday received an order from the Wabash Railroad for 50 locomotives, the contract price of which will aggregate about \$650,000.

Wholesale discharges in the mechanical department of the Norfolk navy yard, numbering to date 150 skilled machinists, will be followed by others. The resignations of none of the higher officials have as yet been acted upon.

At Manassas yesterday Professor J. C. Basham, convicted of betraying Ethel Akers, was released in the penalty of \$15,000, by the Circuit Court. Willie Beavers, charged with the attempted murder of his father-in-law, was also released on bail.

Miss Mary Maury Hill and Mr. William S. P. Mayo were married in Richmond yesterday evening at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Among the bridesmaids were Misses Josie Robinson, of Alexandria; Georgia Carrington, of Warren, and Miss Beesie Smith, of the University of Virginia. Mr. Spencer Carter was best man.

Stafford county has probably the oldest practicing physician in the State.—Dr. H. Stone, who is 84 years old and still a practitioner. It can also boast of one of the oldest blacksmiths.—Mr. James S. Garrison, now past 80, with hair as white as snow, but he handles the nails and hammer as nimbly as many younger men.

ADMIRAL CERVERA DYING.

As stated yesterday, Admiral Cervera, commander of the Spanish fleet destroyed by the Americans at Santiago, Cuba, on July 3, 1898, is dying at Puerto Real, near Cadiz.

Pascual de Cervera y Topete, Count of Jerez, and Marquis of Santa Ana, admiral and grandee of Spain, was the son of a wealthy wine merchant and landholder in the province of Jerez, from which he obtained his title of count. It is said that through his mother he is related to the present reigning family of Spain. He was born in 1833, and at the age of 18 entered the naval academy at San Fernando, graduating in 1854. He participated in the expedition against Morocco in that year, and was promoted first lieutenant. He was next attached to the Cochino-China expedition of 1862.

After this he spent some time in a diplomatic capacity in Washington, as an attaché of the Spanish legation to the United States. Becoming captain, he was sent to the Peruvian coast, in command of a ship, to take part in the operations then proceeding against that country. During much of the 1868-1878 was called, he spent much time on blockading duty. Before the end of that struggle, by the treaty of Zujon, he returned to Madrid and occupied a post in the office of the navy department. He was also promoted admiral and made aide-de-camp to the queen regent.

His next commission was as head of the Naval Commission sent by Spain to London to confer with other European nations regarding the code of maritime warfare. At the outbreak of the war with the United States Cervera was placed in command of the first assembly at the Cape Verde Islands. Being ordered westward he on May 13, 1898, entered the harbor of Santiago, with the flower of the Spanish navy—the four armored cruisers Viscaya, Almirante Oquendo, Maria Teresa and Cristobal Colon, together with the two torpedo boat destroyers Furor and Pluton. Within a few days he was bottled in the harbor by the American fleet, and, acting under orders, tried to force his way out on July 3, losing his whole fleet and being captured with his men in the effort.

The experience of Cervera in American hands was more like that of an honored guest than of a prisoner of war. Sent first to Portsmouth, N. H., and subsequently to Annapolis, he was received at the latter place with the honors due his rank by Admiral McLean, commander of the Naval Academy. After the peace protocol was signed in August he was released, and was everywhere greeted in America by marks of respect. He sailed with 1,700 survivors of his crew from Portsmouth, N. H., on September 12, arriving at Santander in due season.

In July, 1899, he was brought before a naval court-martial, but that tribunal postponed his case and released him from the technical arrest which the charges carried with them, and the matter of Santiago's disaster ended therewith, as far as related to any censure of the commander of the destroyed fleet.

YOUNG LADY SHOTS HERSELF.—Miss Ada E. Fairfax, a daughter of Captain R. R. Fairfax, of the Norfolk and Western Railroad, lies at the point of death from the effects of a bullet wound from a pistol, fired accidentally by her own hand. Miss Fairfax, who resides with her brother-in-law, in Rivermont, a suburb of Lynchburg, was Wednesday night experimenting with a revolver which she had been in the habit of carrying with her on her trips to the city. By some means the weapon was accidentally discharged, the ball entering the left side of the body near the heart. It is not thought that she can recover. Miss Fairfax has devoted herself to the calling of a trained nurse, and for several years has lived in Chicago and Memphis. She was at home on sick leave.

COURT OF APPEALS.

Miller vs. Byers; argued and submitted.

Echols' executor vs. Brennan & als; argued and continued until today.

Norfolk and Western Railway Company vs. Wood; argued and submitted.

The next cases to be called are Baer vs. Ingram, et als, and Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association vs. Taylor, Nos. 10 and 11 on privileged docket.

The most soothing, healing and antiseptic application ever devised is Dr. Williams' Witch Hazel Salve. It relieves at once and cures piles, sores, eczema and skin diseases. Beware of imitations.

TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Foreign News.

London, Jan. 11.—It is rumored that an attempt to assassinate the Prince of Wales was made last evening as the prince was returning from a day's shooting at Mallock, in Derbyshire. The Prince was followed by a stranger, who decamped upon the appearance of private detectives. Later the man was arrested. He refuses to give his name, but says he is a German musician.

London, Jan. 11.—A dispatch from Hong Kong says that the Chinese reformer, Yung Ku Wan, has been assassinated at the instance of Chinese political agents.

Berlin, Jan. 11.—Emperor William is arranging most elaborate fetes for the celebration of the bi-centennial of the Kingdom of Prussia on January 17 and 18.

Vienna, Jan. 11.—Emperor Franz Josef yesterday received Mrs. Spottwood Mackin, of St. Louis, in audience. His Majesty in the course of the conversation said: "I am charmed to see American women who are the most fascinating in the world. I warmly admire your wonderful country from which Europeans can learn much."

Glasgow, Jan. 11.—A Glasgow groom named Stradden has been notified that an uncle named Stradden, a wealthy Pittsburgh distiller, has died leaving him a fortune of £90,000. Stradden still retains his position as a groom.

Cork, Jan. 11.—Timothy Cadogan, the evicted tenant who killed a game warden agent named Bird at Bantry, today attempted to sever his windpipe with a piece of iron from his boot but was reuacinated just in time to be hanged at the scheduled time.

London, Jan. 11.—It is learned on high authority that Japan was almost solely instrumental in smashing President McKinley's plan for the transfer of the Chinese negotiations from Peking to Washington. Japan was actuated by the fear that she would lose her influence over China if the scene of the negotiations was removed from the Orient.

The Situation in South Africa.

Capetown, Jan. 11.—A force of Cape police and loyal farmers have been repulsed by a small Boer commando near Allwal North.

The invading Boers are shifting through Cape Colony practically unchecked by any British forces. The main body of the Boers consisting of 700 men, with two guns, and Hertzog, has crossed the Orange mountains and is approaching Ceres and Worcester. These towns are only about 50 miles from Capetown. Farther to the eastward, well in the interior of the colony, Kritzinger's commando of 900 men is approaching Richmond. The western body of the Boers, supposed to number 5,000 men, are proceeding southward unopposed. Calvinia has been occupied by the Boers. With few exceptions these Boer bodies have no artillery and no transport. They can cover long distances daily and as they avoid the railroad and proceed by divisions, routes with which they alone are familiar, the British can keep no track of their movements. In several places the Cape Dutch have joined the invaders, but though the forces of the Boers are not augmented as much as had been feared their sympathizers in the colony are offering them every aid in the shape of fresh horses and supplies.

General Bruce Hamilton has released the long besieged garrisons of Hoopstad and Bueltfontein in the northern Free State.

London, Jan. 11.—Lord Kitchener reports from Pretoria that the British army at Machadodorp (on the Delagoa railroad), was attacked by the Boers on the night of the 9th shortly before dawn. The attack was repulsed. Among the British casualties was Lieut. Harris killed. Kitchener also reports that the mounted infantry captured three prisoners and three hundred horses, cattle and sheep at Ventersburg. Hertzog's commando is near Sutherland. Farmers are organizing a force to head off the Boers on the Middelburg. The eastern lines of the enemy," says Kitchener, "seem broken in small bodies returning north."

Capetown, Jan. 11.—More naval guns have been landed here for the defense of the town. A force of sailors has also landed from the warship Sybil and is engaged in constructing entrenchment.

Weather Conditions.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Rains have fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States, except South Carolina, eastern Georgia and Florida, and in the Ohio valley; and snow or rains in the upper Mississippi and central Missouri valleys. The temperature has risen in western North Dakota, Montana, Wyoming, Canadian northwest and the Gulf States, northwest portion of Pennsylvania and New York, northern Maine, and over Oklahoma; northeastward over upper Michigan; generally elsewhere it has fallen, with decided changes in northern Ohio, the Ohio valley, Tennessee, and the west Gulf States. The barometer is low from the lower lakes and middle Atlantic coast southward and southwestward to the Gulf of Mexico, with centers of disturbance over western North Carolina and central Alabama. A storm of considerable intensity is central on the Pacific coast north of Washington. Clearing weather is indicated for the northeast section of the country on Saturday, with fair weather in the remaining Gulf and Atlantic districts; with generally lower temperatures in the middle Atlantic, south Atlantic, and Gulf States, Ohio valley and lower lake region, and with frosts tonight in Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi, approaching close to the Gulf coast and probably in southwestern Alabama. Brisk to high northwesterly winds are indicated for the New England and middle Atlantic coasts, and fresh to brisk southwesterly for the South Atlantic coast.

Rescued Passengers and Crew.

Marseilles, Jan. 11.—All the passengers and crew of the steamer Rosette which stranded near Farman, on Monday, have been rescued. The heroic efforts of the life savers who strove for four days to get a line to the vessel, were rewarded at daylight today when the sea having moderated slightly a breeches buoy apparatus was attached to the wrecked steamship. The children were the first to be sent ashore, then the women, and finally all of the 102 passengers and crew were landed on the beach. Hundreds of spectators cheered the rescue and swarmed around the sufferers eager to minister to their wants. Everybody has been landed and none are injured or ill though all are worn by their terrible experience. Most of the passengers were French officials from Algiers or soldiers. Business in Marseilles is practically suspended and the popula-

USES DECOMPOSED LIGHT.

Dr. George G. Hopkins, of Brooklyn, asserts that he has used decomposed light with success in the treatment of consumption. In one case a patient who was in the last stages of the disease was restored to vigor in six weeks; in two other cases the use of the system has been marked by great improvement in the patient's condition. Dr. Hopkins's patients will not allow their names to be used.

In explaining his system Dr. Hopkins said yesterday:

"I used decomposed light as a substitute for sun rays. The patient is fed with arsenic, cod liver oil and similar things in order to build up his system and strengthen the tissues. Then the light, which restores vitality, is used, and the patient is enabled to throw off the germs of consumption and to recover his health."

Dr. Hopkins took the hint for his system from Dr. Finson, of Copenhagen, who discovered the method about two years ago. Dr. Hopkins's light is generated by his 1899 candle, which is a machine. The patient is disrobed and seated in front of the light. The light is then reflected upon his body. The full strength of all the rays of the spectrum is not allowed to fall on the patient. Only three of them, separated from the others by a blue glass, are used. This separation of the rays gives the system its name of the decomposed light system.

Decomposed light has been successfully used in the treatment of cancer, but this is the first time so far as known by Dr. Hopkins that it has been used in America for the treatment of consumption. It differs from the X-ray in being visible and illuminating.

The Grip.

Chicago, Jan. 11.—The whole world has the grip. Reports from all over the civilized globe tell of the unusual prevalence of influenza and kindred diseases. St. Petersburg, London, Berlin, Paris, Rome and hundreds of old world cities are suffering with an epidemic of the disease. In the United States all the centers of population have been stricken and the death records are assuming alarming proportions. It is estimated by the experts of the city health department that there are over 1,000,000 cases of the grip in the United States. Chicago appears to have more than its fair proportion of the epidemic. It is believed by the health department that there are 100,000 cases in the city and hundreds of persons are being stricken daily. Never before in the history of Chicago has there been such an epidemic of sickness and the situation is not improving. City physicians say relief will come only when the weather changes.

Recovered From a Trance.

New York, Jan. 11.—Miss Louise Schaefer, a teacher in a public school, was taken ill a week ago. She grew worse rapidly and soon became unconscious. A physician was called and after a brief examination declared his services were not needed as Miss Schaefer was already dead. Friends came to the house to assist in the funeral preparations and an undertaker was called. While all were gathered about the bed on which the apparently dead woman lay, a woman uttered a scream. "She is breathing," she cried. A hasty examination revealed the fact that the woman's heart was fluttering slightly. Powerful restoratives were applied and she began to return. Miss Schaefer is now conscious and is expected to recover.

Seven Drowned.

Pittsburg, Pa., Jan. 11.—Today a barge on which 32 men were engaged loading steel rails at the Braddock works of the Carnegie Steel Company suddenly collapsed and threw the men into the Monongahela river. Seven men were pinned down by the rails falling upon them and were drowned. Those rescued had a narrow escape from death.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, January 11.

SENATE.

Shortly after the Senate met Mr. Carter, chairman of the census committee, had the reapportionment bill read for the information of the Senate and asked for its immediate consideration. Mr. Hawley objected because it would lead to discussion and interfere with the army reorganization bill. Mr. Pettigrew also objected, and the bill was laid over.

This is the measure which makes the membership of the House consist of 388 representatives.

The Teller resolution asking for the publication of the memorial of the Filipinos asking for independence went over until Monday.

Consideration of the army bill was then resumed.

The Hoar amendment providing that no further military force be used in the Philippines, except such as may be necessary until the President can proclaim amnesty for all political offenses and treat with a delegation of ten Filipinos, that they may state their wishes in respect to the future government of the islands, was laid on the table by a vote of 32 to 19.

Mr. Pettigrew's amendment to strike out all provisions putting an age limit on appointment of volunteers and by providing that one-third of the original vacancies created by the act from colonial to second lieutenant be filled by selections from officers of volunteers and that two-thirds be from the regular army was defeated by a vote of 33 to 16.

Mr. Daniel spoke in favor of his amendment providing that volunteer officers may take examinations for positions as captain, as well as for first and second lieutenants in the regular army.

The vote on the amendment was, in favor, 24; against, 22.

HOUSE.

Eulogies on the late Representative Daly, of New Jersey, will be delivered in the House beginning at 2 o'clock on Saturday, February 9, according to an order made as the first business in that body today.

A Senate resolution authorizing the use of the public grounds in this city during the inaugural ceremonies was agreed to.

The river and harbor bill was displaced by the special order for the consideration of bills on the private pension calendar.

Gen. A. V. Rice, a former democratic member of Congress from Ohio, was granted a pension by the House of \$100 per month.

FANCY NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES, just received by J. C. MILBURN.

MALT BREAKFAST FOOD just received by J. C. MILBURN.

SWEET ORANGES for sale by J. C. MILBURN.

FRESH PAN CAKE FLOUR for sale by J. C. MILBURN.

REMAINS OF CONFEDERATES.—Representatives Myer, of Louisiana, and Lamb, of Virginia, and Mr. William J. Reban, of Louisiana, representing the Confederate Southern Memorial Association, had a conference with Secretary Root, Quartermaster General Ludington and Colonel Patten, quartermaster, at the War Department yesterday afternoon, with regard to a proposition for the removal of the remains of Confederate soldiers interred in the Arlington cemetery and the Soldiers' Home cemetery, near Washington, to their former home in the South for reinterment. There are 136 Confederate dead at Arlington and 128 at the Soldiers' Home cemetery. Some time ago Congress appropriated \$2,500 for the interment in a separate plot in the Arlington cemetery of all the Confederate dead buried in various cemeteries in that vicinity. It is conceded that that fund cannot be used for the removal of the remains in question from Arlington to other cemeteries, and the present application does not involve the use of that money. The question for the Secretary of War to decide is whether he can authorize the removal of the remains of the Confederate soldiers by the Confederate Memorial Association under the existing law, or whether affirmative legislation is required. The Secretary informed the committee that he would give the matter prompt consideration.

RETIRING GENERALS.

During the consideration of the army reorganization bill in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Daniel offered an amendment authorizing the President to select from the list of brigadier-generals of volunteers two officers without regard to age for the purpose of appointing them major-generals of the regular army and retiring them. Mr. Daniel stated that the amendment was intended to provide for the retirement of Gen. James H. Wilson and Fitzhugh Lee.

Mr. Sewell offered an amendment to the amendment authorizing the President to select a regular army officer not above the rank of brigadier-general to be appointed as a major-general and retired. This was in the interest of Gen. Shafter.

Mr. Pettigrew declared there was nothing in the history of the conflict at Santiago which warranted the proposed action by the Senate. "Yet," said he, "this is the man who is to be especially honored by Congress after it has laid before it damaging testimony from the most eminent historian of this body. The victory at Santiago was won not by General Shafter, but in spite of Shafter. Now we propose to promote him for mere blundering ineptitude and inefficiency without parallel in